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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1832. NO. 18.

Speech of Mr. Clay.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES, JAN. 11, 1832.

PROTECTING DUTIES.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. CLAY on Monday last, being the special order of the day, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the U. States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

The resolution having been read, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate, in substance, as follows:

I have a few observations, Mr. President, and only a few, to submit to the Senate, on the measure now before you: in doing which I have to ask all your indulgence. I am getting old; I feel but too sensibly and unaffectedly the effects of approaching age; and I have been, for some years, very little in the habit of addressing deliberative assemblies. I am told that I have been the cause—the most unwilling cause, if I have been, of exciting expectations, the evidence of which is around us. I regret it; for however the subject on which I am to speak, in other hands might be treated to gratify or to reward the presence and attention now given, in mine, I have nothing but a plain, unvarnished and unambitious exposition to make.

It forms no part of my present purpose, said Mr. C. to enter into the consideration of the established policy of protection. Strong in the convictions, and deeply seated in the affections of a large majority of the People of the U. States, it stands self-vindicated, in the general prosperity, in the rich fruits which it has scattered over the land, in the experience of all prosperous and powerful nations, present and past, and now, in that of our own. Nor do I think it necessary to discuss that policy on this resolution. Other gentlemen may think differently, and may choose to argue and assail it. If they do, I have no doubt that, in all parts of the Senate, members more competent than I am, will be ready to defend and support it. My object now is to limit myself to a presentation of certain views and principles connected with the present financial condition of the country.

A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the public debt; and I concur with you, sir, in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress to endeavor to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. The public debt chiefly arose out of the late war, justly denominated the second contest for National Independence. An act, commonly called the sinking fund act, was passed by Congress near fifteen years ago, providing for its reimbursement. That act was prepared and proposed by a friend of yours and mine, whose premature death was not a loss merely to his native State, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, but to the whole nation. No man, with whom I ever had the honor to be associated in the legislative councils, combined more extensive and useful information, with more firmness of judgment and blandness of manner, than did the lamented Mr. Lowndes. And when, in the prime of life, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, he was taken from us, his country had reason to anticipate the greatest benefits from his wisdom and discretion. By that act, an annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and also any excess which might yearly be in the Treasury, beyond two millions of dollars, which it was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been unavailing, if Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways and means. Congress did not, however, neglect the performance of that duty. By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished, and we have been enabled to reach our present proud eminence of financial prosperity. After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds, and directed their systematical application, the duty remaining to be performed by the Executive was one simply ministerial.—And no Executive and no Administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled for directing a regular payment of what is due from time to time to the army and navy, or to the officers of the Civil Government for their salaries.

The operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration. During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt: and, upon the termination of that Administration, the Treasury stood largely in arrear to the sinking fund. During the subsequent Administration of four years, not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up and all previous deficiencies made good. So that, when the present Administration began, a plain unincumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the measures which have been devised, in the short term of fifteen years, the Government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remainder of twenty-four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of 3 per cent. stock, created by the act of 1790, which the Government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience: and when it is discharged it must be done by the payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and, I should suppose, Congress can hardly believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to pay off a stock of thirteen millions, entitling its holders to but three per cent. with a capital of thirteen millions worth an interest of six per cent. In other words, to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one, in the hands of the stockholders.

The moral value of the payment of a National Debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country, increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract, cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity, from the period of the assumption, in 1790, of the debt of the Revolution down to the present time, rests upon a solid and uncontestable foundation. The danger, perhaps, is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements, but that from an inordinate avidity, arising from temporary causes, it may bring discredit upon itself by improvident arrangements, which no prudent man, in the management of his private affairs, would ever think of adopting.

Of the residue of that twenty-four millions of debt, after deducting the thirteen millions of three per cent., less than two millions are *due*, and of *right* payable within the present year. If to that sum be added the moiety which becomes due on the 31st of December next, of the $4.454.727 created by the act of 26th May, 1824, we have but a sum of about four millions which the public creditor can lawfully demand, or which the Government is bound to pay in the course of this year. If more is paid, it can only be done by anticipating the periods of its payment, and going into the public market to purchase the stock. Can it be doubted that if you do so, the vigilant holder of the stock, taking advantage of your anxiety, will demand a greater price than its value? Already we perceive that the three per cents. have risen to the extraordinary height of 96 per cent. The difference between a payment of the inconsiderable portion remaining of the public debt, in one, two, or three years, is certainly not so important as to justify a resort to highly disadvantageous terms.

Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the Public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country, by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably the Public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties in order to accumulate a *surplus* in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States! I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest whilst the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would therefore be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States, in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become *such* a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government.

The Public Revenue, then, should be regulated and adapted to the proper service of the General Government. It should be ample; for a deficit in the public income, always to be deprecated, is sometimes attended, as we know well from history, and from what has happened in our own time, with fatal consequences. In a country so rapidly growing as this is, with diversified interests, new wants and unexpected calls upon the public treasury must frequently occur. Take some examples from this session. The State of Virginia has presented a claim, for an amount but little short of a million, which she presses with an earnestness demonstrating her conviction of its justice. The State of South Carolina has also a claim for no inconsiderable sum, being upwards of $100,000, which she urges with equal earnestness. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WILKINS) has brought forward a claim, arising out of French Spoliations previous to the Convention of 1800, which is perhaps not short of five millions, and to some extent I have no doubt it has a just foundation. In any provision of a Public Revenue, Congress ought so to fix it as to admit of the payment of honest and proper demands, which its justice cannot reject or evade.

I hope too, that either in the adjustment of the public revenue, or, what would be preferable, in the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, effectual and permanent provision will be made for such internal improvements as may be sanctioned by Congress.—This is due to the American people, and emphatically due to the western people. Sir, temporary causes may exact a reluctant acquiescence from the people of the west, in the suspension of appropriations to objects of internal improvement, but as certain as you preside in that chair, or as the sun performs its diurnal revolution, they will not be satisfied with an abandonment of the policy.—They will come here and tell you, not in a tone of menace or supplication, but in the language of conscious right, that they must share with you in the benefits, as they divide with you the burthens and the perils of a common Government. They will say that they have no direct interest in the expenditures for the navy, the fortifications, nor even the army, those greatest absorbants of the public treasure. That they are not indifferent, indeed, to the safety and prosperity of any part of our common country. On the contrary, that every portion of the Republic is indirectly, at least, interested in the welfare of the whole; and that they ever sympathise in the distresses and rejoice in the happiness of the most distant quarter of the Union.—And to demonstrate that they are not careless or indifferent to interests not directly their own, they may triumphantly and proudly appeal to the gallant part which they bore in the late war, and point to the bloody fields on which some of their most patriotic sons nobly fell fighting in the common cause.—But they will also say that these fraternal and just sentiments ought to be reciprocated by their Atlantic brethren. That these ought not to be indifferent to the welfare of the west, and that they have the same collateral or indirect interests in its success and advancement that the west has in theirs.—That it does not ask internal improvements to be exclusively confined to itself, but that it may receive, in common with the rest of the Union, a practical benefit in the only form compatible with its interior condition.

The appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or a considerable portion of them, to that object, would be a most natural and suitable disposition. And I do hope, Sir, that that great resource will be cherished, and dedicated to some national purpose worthy of the Republic. Utterly opposed, as I trust Congress will show itself to be, to all the wild schemes—and to that latest, but maddest and wildest of all; recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—for squandering the public domain. I hope it will be preserved for the present generation and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors, a rich and bountiful inheritance. In these halcyon days of peace and plenty, and an overflowing treasury, we appear to embarrass ourselves in devising visionary schemes for casting away the bounties with which the goodness of Providence has blessed us. But, Sir, the storm of war will come, when we know not; the day of trial and difficulty will assuredly come, & now is the time, by a prudent forecast, to husband our resources, and this the greatest of them all. Let them not be hoarded and hugged with a miser's embrace, but liberally used. Let the public lands be used with a generous spirit, and especially towards the States within which they are situated. Let the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be applied in a season of peace to some great object; and when war does come, by suspending that application of them during its continuance, you will be at once put in possession of means for its vigorous prosecution. More than twenty-five years ago, when first I took a seat in this body, I was told, by the fathers of the government, that, if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was the system for disposing of the public lands, and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it.—Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their counsels, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted.

Although it may be impracticable to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may now be reduced, and considerably reduced. This reduction may be effected in various ways, and on different principles. Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st. To reduce duties on all articles in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

2d. To retain them on unprotected articles, and augment them on the protected articles.

And 3d. To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode there are insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures. It would establish a sort of bed of Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption.—And it would be derogatory from every principle of theory or practice on which the Government has hitherto proceeded.

The second would be still more objectionable to the foes of the Tariff than either of the others. But it cannot be controverted that, by augmenting considerably the duties on the protected class, so as to carry them to the point, or near to the confines of absolute prohibition, the object in view, of effecting the necessary reduction of the public revenue, may be accomplished without touching the duties on the unprotected class. The consequence of such an augmentation would be a great diminution in the importation of the foreign article, and of course in the duties upon it. But against entire prohibition, except perhaps in a few instances, I have been and still am, opposed. By leaving the door open to the foreign rival article, the benefit is secured of salutary competition. If it be hermetically closed, the danger is incurred of monopoly.

The third mode is the most equitable and reasonable, and it presents an undebatable ground, on which I had hoped we could all safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American System: it comprehends none on the part of its friends. The measure before you embraces this mode. It is simple, and free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of imposts according to its nature. It settles at once what ought not to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter, if necessary, what may be controverted.

A certain part of the South has hitherto complained that it pays a disproportionate amount of the imposts. If the complaint be well-founded, by the adoption of this measure it will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shown, from at least a fourth of its burthens.—The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, until of late. It assumes the right of the Government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the Government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent Southern politician! Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the Free trade Church, in their late address, promulgated, from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States! If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners! And is there any difference in its application, between the modification of an existing system and the organization of a new one! If the gentlemen of the South, opposed to the Tariff, were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any *other* principle? If it be said that *some* of the articles which would, by this measure, be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of comfort and civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessaries. It would be difficult to make the people believe that bohea tea is a luxury, and the article of fine broad cloths is a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their inadequacy or propriety. If it can be shewn that, in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately burthensome on any section of the Union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an *adequate* protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go. Short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise, special desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of war forthwith against the most powerful nation of Europe.

But if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced.—That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the grossest frauds upon the public revenue, in regard to some of the most important articles, cannot be doubted. As to iron, objects really belonging to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are imported under another name, to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded. False invoices are made as to woollens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American manufacture of cotton bagging has been such as that, by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of Inverness and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the Western States to the Southern Atlantic States, which therefore have been almost exclusively supplied from the Scottish manufactories. The payment of the duty is evaded by the introduction of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlaps, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem.—That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report of the duties accruing on cotton bagging for the years 1828, 1829, & 1830. During the first year the amount was $137,506, the second $106,068, and the third it sunk down to $14,141!

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two radical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are capable of affording, and should be reluctant to act on my own convictions, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in Foreign Countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties.—That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be affected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven-eighths of the importation of woollens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all the other parts of the U. States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprize, intelligence, or capital, on the part of the American merchant; for, in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchant of no country. It has resulted from his probity, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law, the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases.—But what is his chief guide? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cartloads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its exactness, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but that of taking into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our importations. And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons, responsible to our own Government, and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe, in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been sugested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily.

There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt, within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense will be about $7,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at $30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principles does he anticipate that the present will be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of intemperate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation.—That the importations of the past year have been excessive I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is, that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars. Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from all foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportations to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is, therefore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year.—And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income of either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years 1829 and 1830 will supply a surer criterion. There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years, it having been the first from all sources $24,827,627 38, and the second $24,844,116 51, difference only about $17,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March, 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

157 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never-failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN DIETRICK, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 23d of January next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } *Adm'rs.*
JESSE HAMILTON, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 20. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 4th day of February next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Arthur O'Neal, John Smith, and others, containing **2 ACRES**—on which are erected a

one-story Log House and Stable, &c.—ALSO,

A LOT,

adjoining the above property, containing 1¾ ACRES. To be sold as the Estate of BARNEY REILY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will given, and terms made known by

EDWARD REILY, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

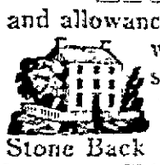
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 4th of February next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

113 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-



story weather-boarded **Dwelling-house,** & Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan 10. ts

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

German Language.

J. HAESBAERT,

Student of the Theological Seminary,
(A NATIVE GERMAN,)

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of Gettysburg, that he will give Lessons in the German Language to all who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted therewith. He may be found at Mrs. Bansemer's, in Baltimore-street, where he will make known the terms and place of instruction.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 4t

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Mercantile business, under the Firm of

DICKEY & HIMES,

and have purchased from Mr. D. COMFORT his entire Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

on such terms as will enable them to sell at the lowest possible rate.

☞They will continue their business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort, and formerly by Mr. Arnold. They respectfully invite the Public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHARLES HIMES.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that we the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the creditors of ISAAC PEARSON, Jr late of Huntington township, dec'd; and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on *Saturday the 4th of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons concerned will please exhibit their claims.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES M'COSH,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Jan. 10. 4t

FRESH ASSORTMENT
OF

GOODS.

☞**THIS DAY,**

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO,
DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS
BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

A	Joseph Latshaw 2
Edwin A Atlee.	Eve Lawver
B	Christian Lahman
John Bear	Margaret Lockart.
Thomas Blocher	M
George Baughman	Sarah M'Pherson
Henry Botarf	Rev. D. M'Conaughy
Geo. S. Bowman	Robert A. M'Pherson
Daniel Biteman	John Mertzgar
Mr. Bovy	Alice M'Creary
John Bolan	Henry Meyers
Nicholas Bushey	George Meyers
John Blocher	Thomas Meloy.
Daniel Butt	P
James Barr	Elijah Peal
Rev. Jas. G. Bracken-	George Plank.
ridge	R
Margaret Barr	Felix Roberts
Martin L. Bovi.	Jesse Russell.
C	S
Col. Alex. Campbell	Philip Sharp 2
Chester Case	Rev. Peter Saum
David Cook	Anthony Strausbaugh
Wm. Cromwell	G. R. Smith
Joseph Coshun.	Dr Henry Smyser
D	Jacob Saum
James Duffin	Peter Schlosser or
Messrs. Duncan & Ma-	Catharine Bender
hon	Elizabeth Sheats
Catharine Delap	Michael Strausbaugh
John Dittenhafer	Peter Strausbaugh
John Dickson, Esq.	John Stallsmith
John B. Davis.	Peter Sholl
E	Catharine Supp
Frederick Ebert	Molly Smith
E	Henry Sheet.
Rob't or David Fletch-	T
er	Adam Tauney
J. H. Fletcher	The Judges of the
Samuel Forney.	Court of Common
G	Pleas of Adams co.
Wm. Garvin	U
John Gilbert	Ann Underwood.
Wm. Gibbs	V
James Gregory	Albert Vandyke
H	G. Vanorsdallen.
David Heagy 2	W
George Hosler	James L. Walker
Rev. E. L. Hazelius	Nicholas Wierman
Charles Harts	Nathan Wright
John C. Houghtelin	Henry Walter
George Heagy, Sen.	Catharine Williams
Jacob Heck	Nancy Wray
Eve Hoffman	Mary Weaver
K	John Wallace
Thomas Kinny	Joseph Wharfe
Thompson King	Thomas Webb or
Andrew Kerrigan.	John Zeigler.
L	Z
Lutheran German Ma-	George Zolly 3
gazine	Samuel Zeigler.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

231 ACRES

of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House, a Stone Smoke House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to Alexander Majors, near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

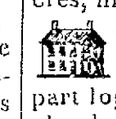
Jan. 3. 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected



a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF
WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Susanna Kuntz.*

—ALSO—

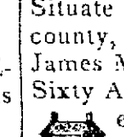
A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Henry Keiler.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are



erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Hugh Bigham.*

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 20th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers. John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or

less, on which are erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water;, a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Everett.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1831. ts

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-doors, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

BLACKSMITHS
WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27. 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Trial List—Jan. Term, 1832.

Dr. Smith's use	vs. A. Swigert's Ex'r.
John Moura's use	vs. Henry Colstock.
—— Plum	vs. A. Plum's Ex'rs.
Mary Pittenturff	vs. S. Wierman's Adm.
James Lockert	vs. W. & J. Galbreath.

Jan. 3. tc

Grand Jury—Jan. Term.

Straban—John Dickson, Esq. Wm. Cashman, Jacob Taughinbaugh.
Gettysburg—H. Denwiddie. R. G. Harper.
Germany—Christian Bishop.
Huntington—John Elliott, Moses Myers.
Franklin—A. S. E. Duncan, John Hershy.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Strausbaugh, Anthony Smith.
Cumberland—James M'Allister, Henry Denwiddie, Abraham Linah.
Latimore—William Wright.
Conowago—John Busby, Abraham Reiff.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields.
Mountjoy—Jacob Eckenrode. Robert Cunningham, James M'Ilhenny.
Menallen—Adam Gardner, Jos'h Latshaw.

General Jury.

Germany—Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills, Henry Shriver.
Mountjoy—William Golden.
Mountpleasant—Peter Smith, Richard M'Sherry, Anderson Ewing, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.
Straban—David M'Creary, Jacob Cassat, Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Leonard Bricker, John Deardorff.
Tyrone—Jas. L. Neely, Isaac Sadler, of R.
Franklin—William Paxton.
Cumberland—William M'Cullough, John Plank, James Boyd.
Hamilton—Peter Brough, Chas. Barnitz.
Menallen—Simon Becker, John Rex.
Hamiltonban—Zephaniah Herbert.
Conowago—Andrew Mouse.
Gettysburg—Thos. J. Cooper, John Cress.
Berwick—Joseph Bittinger.
Huntington—William Moorhead.
Reading—John Deardorff, Solomon Albert.
Liberty—David Eiker, Henry Wortz.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves: and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE KEBB & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of PETER BELSEL, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg on *Wednesday the 25th day of January next.*

G. WELSH, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 26, 1831. td

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the *23d day of January inst.*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysbung, on *Tuesday the 24th day of January inst.* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl.	amt. of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
THOS. EHREHART,
JACOB COVER,
JNO. L. GUBERNATOR, } *Comm'rs*

Jan. 3. tm

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Archibald Armstrong	Samuel Johnson
Messrs. Wallis & Biggs	Joseph Koufman
Daniel Bowersot	John Koontz
John Bowersot	John Lenard
Rev. Wm. Brown 2	Andrew Lohr
Thomas Beard	Peter Myers
William Briggs	George Myers
John Buttis	Elizabeth Miller
David Cooley	D. N. Mahon, Esq.
Michael Crouse	Messrs. A. & W. C.
Nicholas Crismore	M'Cormick
Mr. Crist	Samuel Orens
Jacob Diehl	Stephen Packer 2
George Dottro	George Snow
John Detrick	Henry Schleifer
David Feaser	Andrew Sheder
Nicholas Grupe	Magdalena Semple
John Hilbert 2	Richard Stewart
John Hay	George Shafer
Michael Harner 2	David Yingling
Mrs. Hagan	Frederick Yingling.
Samuel Ickis	

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye-Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz. my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,
S. MARSHALL,
Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy. Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg

Nov. 15 eotf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth: and that they have appointed *Monday the 23d of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TANEY.

Dec. 27. 3t

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further and further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time, to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of nett annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than $25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain $18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted, to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the developement of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits — In no country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from $6,000,000 to a million — The public morals, the grain-growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefitted by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure which I have proposed may be adopted, without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of the next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which *accrued* last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties *accruing* and *payable* within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the Public Revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System, demand of its friends an unconditional surrender?— Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on subjects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, & with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations I appeal to HIM whom no one can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by paternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

When Mr. CLAY took his seat—

Mr. HAYNE rose. He did not rise, he said, to enter at this time into the discussion of the question. Perhaps he should not, at any time, be disposed to follow the gentleman through the wide field which he had occupied. He certainly had no such intention now: he rose merely to make a motion, and should, in the fewest words possible, state the reasons which had induced him to do so.

The question presented by the resolution, Mr. HAYNE said, was not only one of deep interest to the whole country, but he was persuaded it was, by far, the most important that could command the attention of Congress during the present session. The period so long and so anxiously looked for and desired, had at length arrived. The public debt was paid, for so gentlemen on all sides had agreed to consider it, and the question necessarily arose, what adjustment of the tariff of duties was to be made in this new and most gratifying condition of our affairs. Upwards of 12,000,000 dollars per annum, nearly one half of the entire amount of the public debt, will (when the debt is paid,) cease to be a charge upon the country, and to this extent at least, the people have a right to expect an immediate reduction of their burdens. But what does the resolution now before us propose? That duties to the amount of only six or seven millions should be taken off, and that the reduction shall be exclusively confined to articles which do not enter into competition with similar articles produced at home; in other words, sir, that articles of universal consumption, and, in relation to which, every class of the people, and every portion of the country, contribute equally, should be relieved entirely from all taxation, while the high duties on the protected articles were to remain untouched. In a word, that the bands of that mammoth system of injustice and oppression, (he meant no offence, but he spoke as he felt,) were to remain unrelaxed—a system which was felt and acknowledged in one quarter of the country as a boon and a bounty, and in another as an insupportable burden—a system which (if in the language of the Senator from Kentucky,) if it had "scattered its rich fruits" over any portion of the land, had visited others with its consuming curses.

It could not be denied that the true question here presented was, whether the protecting system was to be wholly untouched, and to be rivetted upon the country beyond all hope of relief? And, in this aspect of the question, he must solemnly declare that he considered it as one involving the prosperity, he could say, pregnant with the future destinies of this country; for, however this system may have operated elsewhere, it was the deep and settled conviction of those whom he represented, that it had acted upon them as a blight and a pestilence, blasting the fairest fields on which the eye of man had ever rested.

The gentleman from Kentucky had intimated that *he* had hoped that his proposition might have presented a common ground on which all parties might have met. But how was it possible for gentlemen to suppose that we should meet on ground which involved no concession whatever to our views, but which proposed to maintain the protecting system in all its unmitigated rigor, thus aggravating, instead of diminishing, the inequality and injustice of which we so strongly and justly complained. The gentleman had, indeed, said that the propriety of some reduction might, perhaps, hereafter be considered; not now, however, when the debt was about to be paid, and the tariff re-adjusted and fixed on a permanent basis, but at some future and "more convenient season." But what hope is to be built on this declaration, when the gentleman, in the very same breath, tells us that no considerable or sudden reduction could ever take place. No, that would be destruction; and as to the gradual and moderate reduction recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, that would be even worse than the other—it would, said the gentleman, be a slow and sure poison, leading to inevitable destruction. It follows, then, clearly, that we are to have no reduction of the protecting duties [illegible] period. In this view of the question, he must repeat, he considered it the most awfully momentous subject that had ever been presented in the course of the history of this Government; and believing that it required the greatest deliberation, he wished the attention of the Senate to be seriously called to it, that it might be maturely considered, and wisely decided. In the presence of this august body, and before his God, he would repeat his deep conviction that the consequences to grow out of the adjustment of this great question involved [illegible] and in order that we should approach it with wary steps, and becoming caution, he would now move that the further consideration of the resolution should be postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing, took up the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competion with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne proposed the following modification of the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "countries," and insert as follows: "be reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the *gradual reduction* of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately *equalized*, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

Mr Hayne then addressed the Senate nearly four hours in support of his proposition in opposition to the original resolution; and in reply to Mr. Clay. When he concluded,

Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

Mr. Clay was opposed to so distant a postponement. He wished an early decision of the question, that if the resolution was sustained by the Senate, it might go soon to the committee.

Mr. Forsyth thinking the present debate on the merits, premature, was in favor of deciding the question at once, as the merits of the proposition would come up again, if a bill was ordered, and the whole debate would probably be repeated if the resolution were now discussed.

Mr. Tyler concurred in this view and supported it at some length.

Mr. Dickerson thought as Mr. Hayne had gone so largely into the merits of the question, gentlemen on the other side should have an opportunity of replying to him before the resolution went to a committee, and another reason for the postponement was that he expected some important information on the subject from the New York Convention.

Mr. Wilkins supported the postponement, and Mr. Smith opposed it; when the question being taken, the motion for postponement prevailed, without a division.

January 18.

The Senate was yesterday engaged, during the greater part of its session, in Executive business. The Legislative matters were, of inconsiderable importance.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. BOULDIN's resolutions were further discussed, after which the Census Bill was again taken up, and occupied the House till the hour of adjournment.

January 19.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions offered by Mr. SPRAGUE, of Maine, calling for information connected with the Boundary question, were adopted after a very short discussion, in which Mr. SPRAGUE, Mr. EWING, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GRUNDY, took part.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions offered by Mr. BOULDIN, on the subject of the Tariff, were again taken up, and Mr. STEWART concluded the observations he had commenced. After he had concluded, Mr. WICKLIFFE demanded the previous question, which was seconded. The question was then ordered to be taken on the previous question by ayes and noes, when it was decided by a vote of 96 to 93, that the main question—the reference of the resolutions—should NOT now be put. This decision removed the question from before the House for that day. After this decision, the House proceeded to the orders of the day; and in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the census bill.

The debate in the Senate on Mr. CLAY's resolution was continued yesterday by Mr. HAYNE, who addressed the Senate nearly four hours, in opposition to the protecting system and in reply to Mr. CLAY. We shall, of course, give Mr. H's speech as early as possi- [illegible] was postponed for further debate; and, as several members were observed taking notes, it is probable that the subject will be widely debated before the question on it is taken. The interest felt by the public in the discussion is, so far, unabated, as the crowd in the Chamber of the Senate yesterday abundantly proved. So great was the number, both of ladies and gentlemen, who attended to hear Mr. HAYNE, that all the space in the Chamber which could be occupied, was filled sometime before the Senate proceeded to busi-

A debate of considerable interest & ability, on a kindred subject, took place also in the House of Representatives yesterday. *Nat. Intel. Jan.* 17.

Various Matters.

Seduction.—The case of Laughridge vs. Gibson, for the seduction of his wife, took place last week in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. N. P. and W. W. Fetterman, Esqrs. were counsel for the plaintiff, and R. Burke, Esq. for defendant. After examination of witnesses, and eloquent and ingenious arguments of the counsel, on both sides, the Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of $2,500 damages. It is said that the defendant is not worth more than from $2 to $1500.—*Pittsburg Mer.*

A woman and her child were frozen to death in Fayette county, (Pa.) on Christmas night. The woman's name was Woodmancy—she had gone to a neighbor's house, distance about a mile from her own, to spend the Christmas, and started homeward about sundown; a snow storm coming up, she missed her way, and wandered through the woods. They were both found frozen to death on Monday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.

The Weather since our last, has undergone a great change. On Tuesday night a thaw commenced, and *the morning*, about 5 o'clock, Licking broke up, and came out with such force, that the ice came entirely across to our landing, where seven boats have been lying locked up in the ice this four weeks past, among them the Lady Washington, which was struck by the ice & sunk immediately; also, the New Jersey, which shared a similar fate. The ice in the Ohio gave way soon after, and at 8 o'clock afforded a grand spectacle, if the idea of the destruction which accompanied it could have been separated from it. While we write this, the flat boats under our window are being crushed to pieces in numbers, by the irresistible force with which the immense masses of ice are driven against them. The River has risen a number of feet, and is rising fast. We are apprehensive the danger has but commenced. The landing is thronged by thousands, viewing the interesting scene.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Since writing the above the Chesapeake has been sunk. There still remain at the landing, the Companion, the Senator, the Robert Fulton, and the Guyandotte; and there are numerous others, both above and below the landing, all of which are in more or less danger.

Thomas' Price Current.

LITCHFIELD, (Conn.) Dec. 30.

An Uniquiet Conscience.—During the last winter, a gentleman of this village received a letter from New-York, in a disguised hand, and with a fictitious signature, covering the sum of *fifty dollars*, which the writer said had been wrongfully obtained from him some years since. The writer then said, that if the above should be acknowledged in a New York paper, he would in the course of the ensuing year remit a like amount. And last week, sure enough, another enclosure of *fifty dollars* came safely to hand. The gentleman who received the money cannot fix his mind upon any one who could have written the letter, nor in course of business has he ever missed any amount of money, or other property, equal to the amount enclosed.

MR. GIRARD.

For the last five years, Mr. Girard confined himself entirely to a vegetable diet, abstaining entirely from animal food, in consequence of a liability to Erysipelas. He has told our informant, that his own individual subsistence did not cost more than twenty-five cents a day. He never exhibited any concern about life, nor had he any fears of death. He used to say, that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to his wealth, than he did to his old shoes; but so fully was he impressed with the idea that active employment was one of the greatest duties of life, that he said about a month ago, to our informant, "when death comes for me, he will find me busy, unless I am asleep in bed." The remark, that he would plant a tree to day, if he thought he would die to-morrow, was made to our informant; to whom he also stated his age, as we have given it, (in his 82d year.) *Phil. paper.*

TURKEY—*Remarkable Tempest.*

[While some of our public journals are assuring their readers that there has been no storm on the Bosphorus, as previously stated, we have received the following very interesting de- [illegible] first burnt out from Pera, and then exposed to its fury.—*Lon. Lit Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter, dated October 11

About seven o'clock of the 5th October, as we were preparing for our daily excursion we perceived a black cloud gathering over the neighboring hills, & heard the mutterings of distant thunder. We therefore postponed our walk, and watched the darkness that was rapidly overshadowing the Bosphorus.—Suddenly we were surprised to see the water boiling up like a cauldron in a particular spot; and before our surmi- [illegible] a large paving-stone fell into the sea, under our window, and was immediately followed by another. After gazing at this for a little time, we were startled by a volley of the same material against our windows, which in a few moments shattered them into a thousand pieces.

The work of destruction was fairly commenced; and to avoid the fragments of broken glass, I rushed into the landing-place. Here, however, matters were worse, instead of better: the roof had been beaten in, and huge masses of ice were rebounding from wall to wall. These immense balls continued falling for about ten minutes: they then became gradually smaller, and the elementary riot concluded by a common hail-shower. The stones were of sufficient weight to perforate the tiled roof like bullets, and left it as full of holes as a colander, so that the rain which followed came pouring into all the rooms as if through a sieve. We measured many of those hail-stones, and found them to be five or six inches in diameter. They were hard lumps of pure, solid ice: some were round, some angular, as if a number of small pieces were congealed together; while others seemed to be in layers, like the various coats of an onion.

The heat on the previous day had been most oppressive: the thermometer stood at 89, and during the storm it fell to 69. Commodore Porter, the ambassador from the United States, was going hence to Constantinople, in his caique, with presents to the Sultan, when he was overtaken by this terrible storm. He afterwards declared, that he had been in battles, earthquakes, and dangers, by sea and land, but had never been in such an awful situation before. To use his own powerful expression, "it seemed as if the canopy of heaven was congealed, and suddenly burst open, and descending in large masses of ice." The hand of one of his boatmen was crushed to pieces. Every one in the caique silently waited his doom; for they expected nothing less than death.

The cloud which carried this destruction passed over Pera and Constantinople, and shattered all the houses which the recent fires had spared.

From the Franklin Repository.

HYDROPHOBIA.

DIED, at Franklin Furnace, on the 28th Dec. of Hydrophobia, *Garrett Lucas*, Jr. in the 16th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

The deceased was bitten on the hand, by a rabid fox, on the 30th of October last; the animal was not known at that time to be mad, and no danger being apprehended, the wound was permitted to heal,—he suffered no inconvenience until the 26th ult. when symptoms of Hydrophobia made their appearance. Medical aid was called in on the 27th, until which time he and his relatives remained insensible of the nature of his disease, or the perilousness of his situation.—The disease having already made rapid advances, his case was pronounced hopeless by his physician. The symptoms continued to increase rapidly and steadily until about 12 o'clock, on the 28th ult. when his system sunk under the 'pressure of misery,' nearly two months after he received the wound. This is not the only case of Hydrophobia that has occurred in this country produced by the same cause, viz: a bite of a pet fox; and this is another melancholy proof that ought to be sufficient to convince individuals of the danger of attempting to domesticate these very vicious and entirely useless animals. It is to be hoped the public will profit by the very lamentable cases that have occurred, and make use of every precaution to prevent if possible the recurrence of that dreadful and uncontrolable malady that still remains almost complete master of medical skill.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Four days later intelligence from London has been brought by the packet ship Columbia, which left London on the 27th Nov. and Portsmouth on the 1st of Dec.

The political news is important.—Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal, and that DON MIGUEL *had fled.*

RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Lyons, Nov 21, in a London paper, states dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and the workmen, equal to those at Bristol, England. Several thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent.

The Cholera in England—SUNDERLAND, Nov. 23.—From the commencement of the disease, Oct 26, there have been 294 cases—deaths 86

Mr. A. states that coffee was rising, and the holders were sanguine.

Orthographical Legislature.—In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, a petition was presented from *Petra Pugsthakes*, of Boston, Cutterer, stating "that on account of the length and unusual difficulty of spelling and pronouncing his said name, he is put to great trouble and inconvenience in the course of his lawful business."

The Paper Mill of Mr. White, near Columbia, S. C. (the only one in the

The Adams Sentinel.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

☞We have received, through the politeness of Mr. Marshall, the Auditor General's Statement of the Banks of Pennsylvania—from which we extract so far as respects the Bank of Gettysburg:—

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, November 1, 1831.

DR.

To Capital		$125,618
Notes in circulation		143,730
Dividends unpaid		7,003 15
Due the commonwealth, tax		602 24
Due to other banks		2,068 62
Due to depositors		34,335 14
		$313,357 15

CR.

By bills discounted		$146,970 97
Bonds		18,804 02
Mortgages		1,870
Judgments, including costs paid		31,353 39
Stock—Gettysburg Water Company	$500	
Do. Gettysburg and Petersburg turnpike	222 05	
		722 05
Specie—Silver & cts.	33,532 20	
Gold	1,609 03	
		35,141 23
Notes and checks on other banks		23,659 15
Amount due from other banks		21,485 05
Real estate		30,729 58
Profit and loss		1,669 30
Expenses		932 41
		$313,357 15
Dividend declared May 8, 1831, on $125,318, at 3 per cent.		$3,759 54
Dividend declared Nov. 1, 1831, on 125,618, at 3 per cent.		3,768 54

Solar Microscope.

We are requested to state, that the contemplated interesting exhibition of this instrument was frustrated by the haziness of the atmosphere on Saturday last. It will take place on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, if fair—if not, upon the first fair Saturday thereafter, at the same hour.

☞We recommend to our readers a careful perusal of the Speech delivered by Mr. CLAY in the Senate of the U. States on the 11th inst. which we have published to-day.—It is so clear and perspicuous, that no one can rise from its perusal, without edification as respects his political feelings and interests.—Such documents cannot but convince Americans of the talents and discernment of Mr. Clay. Would that his superior intellect and pure patriotism were appreciated as they should be!

Mr. HAYNE replied at great length to Mr. Clay. We have not yet seen his speech.—If it should not be too long-winded, we shall probably give its substance to our readers.

John Quincy Adams.—A letter writer to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette from Washington, says:—"The last phenomenon which has come to our knowledge, is the conversion of Mr. J. Q. Adams to the anti-tariff policy, if common rumor is to be credited. I have heard of speeches made by him in the committee on Manufactures, which, if accurately reported to me, bear out this rumor, and place him at once in attitude of hostility to the course of his own administration, and the opinions of those who have acted with and sustained him. But I cannot forbear from being a little sceptical on the subject, notwithstanding the apparently authentic source whence the information has emanated. There have been misconceptions, or there may be great exaggeration in the report of his expressions. A short time will be sufficient to disperse all doubts on the subject; for, from the present aspect of things, an opportunity must speedily offer itself for every member of both Houses to record his opinions either in speeches on the floor, or by his vote in the journals."

A large public meeting has been held in Philadelphia, on the subject of incorporating the York and Maryland Line Rail-road Company—at which their Senators and Representatives were instructed to oppose said charter strenuously, as being in opposition to the interests of Philadelphia and the State.

Mr. Van Buren.—The nomination of this gentleman as Minister to England, has been before the Senate of the U. States for some time. We learn, that, last week, a motion was made by a member opposed to the nomination, to lay the matter on the table. On this question, the Senate was equally divided—and Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, gave the casting vote in favor of the motion—which lays Mr. Van Buren on the shelf for the present. This *rebellious* act of the Vice-President, we trow, banishes all hopes of compromise between the present Executive and himself—and adds fresh lustre to the prospects of Mr. Clay. So be it.

☞In addition to the persons we mentioned last week, as having declined the honors intended them by the Harrisburgh 4th of March Convention, we observe the following:

Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland,
J. B. Alexander, of do.
Daniel Sheffer, of Adams,
James Patterson, of Allegheny.

Legislature.—Among the petitions presented in Senate on the 14th, was one by Mr. Smyser, for authority to the Canal Commissioners, to cause a further exploration to be made between the borough of York and Chambersburg, with a view of making a Rail-road.—Similar ones were presented in the House.

A memorial from the western part of this State, has been presented to the Legislature, praying for the removal of Judge Ross, of the Supreme Court, on account of mental and bodily infirmity.

Foreign.—Advices to the 2d Dec. have been received from France. Nothing of great importance had transpired since the date of the preceding arrival. The King of Spain is said to be very ill. The Bonaparte interest in France is said to be increasing very rapidly. The King of Holland has again refused the articles offered by the Allied Ministers. In Ireland there have been great outrages committed by what are termed the White-foot people, & some serious conflicts between them and the police, have been the result.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States during the year 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof, together with the quantities of similar articles imported from abroad, and their cost; and that he lay the same before Congress, accompanied by all the useful information he can collect, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, as also was a resolution of a similar nature, but more comprehensive, reported a few days ago by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon, the fine of $1,000, imposed on that gentleman during the existence of the Sedition Law. It was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Various other bills were reported and resolutions introduced. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and discussed the apportionment bill, until half past 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

January 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, on the subject of the paper currency to be issued by the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposite, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorised by any thing contained in the charter; and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed.

Mr. Benton supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Webster, Wilkins, Bibb, Chambers, and Smith; and further supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Miller, Kane, Marcy, and Tyler. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was *refused* as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—25.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have passed between the Treasury Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, shewing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day, including the act of the 19th of May, 1830.

The Senate, after a sitting of five hours, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, in the United States' Army. Mr. Bouldin's resolution relative to the Tariff, and Mr. Davis' amendment thereto, was again taken up and discussed by Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. A number of private bills were acted on. The Speaker presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying a renewal of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions to said Committee.

"To enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new Banking Company, to take effect and go into operation after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, reserving one third of the Capital in said Bank for the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one third to be subscribed for by such of the stockholders in the present Bank, as may be citizens of the United States, as may desire so to invest their surplus capital:

That they also enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purpose of Banking Houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the Company:

Of prohibiting the location of any Branch in any State without the consent of the Legislature of such State.

And also, of so forming the charter, that the Legislatures of the several states shall and may exercise the power, when they deem it expedient to do so, of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed, in any Branch of said Bank, within the jurisdiction of such state; and also to subject the corporation to be sued in the District or Circuit Court in any state, where they may have a Branch located.

From the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday, we infer that it will be late in the Session before the Tariff will come up for discussion in detail. The Committee on Manufactures declares that it cannot act without the information the House voted to call upon the Treasury Department for; and the Financial Committee, by asking for similar information, has in effect made the same declaration. It cannot be expected that, with all the industry which can be exerted, the reports required for the use of those Committees can be prepared at the Treasury in less than two months. Until the reports are received, and printed, the Committees cannot go seriously to work on their separate divisions of the Tariff; and, after getting under way, it will be necessarily some weeks before they can report generally upon the subject of its modification. We should say, then, that the main Debate can hardly be expected to be brought on before the month of April, though the merits of the question may be expected to be incidentally debated at every opportunity which offers of introducing them.

Under these circumstances, we suppose the discussion of the Bank Question will precede that of the Tariff; presuming that a bill concerning the Bank will be reported before the Tariff Bill or Bills can be.

It needs not the gift of far-seeing prophecy to predict that the present Session of Congress will not terminate before the month of June, it being reduced to a certainty in our mind that the Tariff will undergo a thorough examination, and modification, to a greater or less extent, at this Session.—*Nat. Int.*

A memorial was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.—The memorial is a paper of great interest at the present moment. It founds its prayer on an intimate knowledge of the institution, a high appreciation of its utility and value, and a deep sense of the ability with which it has been conducted. The memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

We do not hear, as yet, that any bill is in preparation, by the Committee of either House of Congress, on the subject of the Bank.—We have no doubt, however, that such a bill will be reported at no distant day. We do not know, and indeed, we do not expect, that the Bank will be re-chartered in the exact terms of its present charter. There are doubtless some modifications which experience has suggested to the Bank itself, and others may be called for by public opinion, and not by the Bank. Of these latter, it appears to us probable that, in any new Charter, the Bank would be restrained from issuing checks from the Branches, as now practised, to supply the circulation with small notes: in which case, of course, some authority would be given to the government of the Bank to multiply notes of that description in sufficient number at the parent Bank, which, under the provisions of the present charter, would be utterly impracticable.

We think it quite possible, further, that the charter may be limited to a shorter term than that of the present charter, in order to keep it more under the control of Congress and the People, by bringing it under more frequent review. In that event, however, we presume that the term of the new Charter would not be of less extent than at least ten or twelve years.

In the Senate, also, a particular act of the Bank, namely, the issuing of notes in the shape of orders of the Branches on the mother Bank, was questioned, and largely debated. The Senate refused, by a decided majority, to entertain a resolution, declaring this act of the Bank to be unauthorized by its charter. *Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON.

We find, in the Boston Courier, the following notice of a Legislative proceeding in Massachusetts.

In the House, on Saturday, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That Messrs. Buckingham, of Boston, Hobbs, of Weston, Mansfield, of Salem, Greene, of Boston, Stowell, of Peru, Burrage, of New Bedford, and Stone, of Templeton, with such as the Senate may join, be a Committee to consider the propriety of adopting suitable measures to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth day of George Washington, and to confer with any committee that may be appointed on the part of the city of Boston for the same purpose.—In the Senate, this order was read and concurred in, and Messrs. Hoar, of Middlesex, Burnell, of Nantucket, Austin, of Suffolk, Hastings, of Worcester, Wyles, of Hampden, and Brown, of Berkshire, were joined to the committee.

The Corporation of the city of New York, we observe, has also appointed a committee on this subject.

Voice of Indiana.—In the Senate of Indiana, a joint resolution in favor of *Internal Improvements*, a *Protecting Tariff*, and *re-chartering the Bank of the U. States*, has been read a third time, and passed by a vote of 22 to 7. A joint resolution has also been passed, inviting the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the U. States, to locate a branch in the State of Indiana.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.

The Senate has been principally engaged this week, with the details of two of the bills reported by the committee on the judiciary system, one thereof relating to Registers and Registers' Courts, the other relating to Orphans' Courts. The first was recommitted for the purpose of amendment, and has again been reported to the Senate.—The resolution of Mr. Livingston, for inquiry into the propriety of making sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road, with the proposal of J. Carey and J. M. Porter to purchase the former work, and pay the State its cost, are now before committees. We do not anticipate a sale of any of the public works. It is said that a *bonus* of some hundreds of thousands of dollars would be given by individuals for the right of the State in the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road.

In the House, the main topic of discussion has been the incorporation of the York and Maryland line Rail road company. Yesterday it passed the third reading, and was transmitted to the Senate for concurrence. The following is the vote by which it passed:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bayne, Beecher, Boyer, Buchanan, Burrowes, Cocklin, Coplan, Donnel, Dunlop, Findlay, Flickinger, Fox, Fuller, Gebhart, High, Huntzinger, Irvin, James, Johnston, Kauffman, Kerr, Lovett, M'Culloh, M'Kechan, M'Williams, Mackey, Marshall, Martin, Mathiot, Moorhead, Patterson, (Fay.) Patterson, (Wash.) Picking, Potteiger, Purviance, Rankin, Read, (Susq.) Roush, Shannon, Sharon, Spayd, Stewart, Strohm, Walker, Wanner, Waugh, Wayand, Whitehill, Laporte, *Speaker*—49.

Nays.—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Ashbridge, Ashmead, Beaver, Bertels, Boileau, Bratton, Broadhead, Brown, Campbell, Collar, Crawford, Davis, Felton, Galbraith, Goodman, Griffith, Gross, Hemphill, Heston, Hinckle, Hoover, Hopkins, Houston, Kelchner, Kerk, Kneppley, Lynn, Miller, Mitchell, Oliver, Peltz, Pennypacker, Piatt, Porter, Power, Ramsey, Reid, (Arm.) Rhule, Shearer, Smith, Stokes, Tomlinson, Valentine, Vansant, Wallace, Weida.—47. *Chronicle.*

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 19.

The damage done on the Conococheague by the recent breaking up of the ice, we understand, has been greater than was at first supposed. It is said that, with the exception of the dam at Mr. S. J. Downey's Saw Mill, Price's Fording, every mill dam between the Potomac and the Pennsylvania line, has been either swept away or materially injured.

We understand that two trunks were cut from the boot of the Western stage, on Tuesday night last, between Clear Spring and Licking creek. One of the trunks contained about $1100, six hundred of which was in $100 United States notes, the balance principally in $50 notes on the same bank. The gentleman who lost the money is an inhabitant of Arkansas.—*Torch Light.*

The *Cholera* is certainly in England, and appears to be extending itself from Sunderland. There is every reason to believe that this scourge will visit us also. Being superadded to the other present ills of England, it has rendered the state of things exceedingly distressing in that country.

The report of the Director of the Mint states, that the coinage effected within the past year amounts to $3,923,473 60; comprising $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver, and $33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz: 140,594 Half Eagles; 4,520 Quarter Eagles; 5,873,660 Half Dollars; 398,000 Quarter Dollars; 771,350 Dimes; 1,242,700 Half Dimes; 3,359,260 Cents; and 2,200 Half Cents. Of the gold coin, $26,000 worth was received from Virginia; $294,000 from North Carolina; $22,000 from South Carolina; and $176,000 from Georgia. About $1,000 worth was also received from Alabama, and the like amount from Tennessee—an amount in the two latter cases, as the report states, "meriting little regard, except as indicating the progressive developement of the gold region." The profit of the copper coinage, for the last year, will exceed $10,000. The whole expense of the mint, for the past year, will in consequence not amount to more than $28,000.

The Baltimore Rail Road.—The Gazette of the 15th inst. had the following pleasing paragraph:

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and more especially to the stockholders of the company, to learn, that the receipts for travelling and transportation have been continually and rapidly increasing, since the opening of the communication with Frederick—the average of the daily receipts now exceeds three hundred and fifty dollars, although only about twenty-two burthen cars pass daily in each direction—additions to the number are making every week, and we are assured that, by Monday week, forty cars for the transportation of produce, merchandize and other articles, will be regularly passing every day in each direction between Baltimore and Frederick.

The *Frederick Herald of* the 14th says, that within eleven days, 3,997 bbls. of flour, with a large amount of miscellaneous articles, (which it mentions,) had left the depot in that city, on the rail road. The saving on the cost of every barrel of flour sent to Baltimore is 50 cents—so that, in these 11 days, there was a clear gain of 2,000 dollars to the farmers, on flour alone. The editor suggests that 2,000 barrels of flour, in addition, would have been forwarded, if cars could have been procured: but of these there will be no deficiency hereafter, many new ones having just been put upon the road, for the transportation of passengers and goods.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Whiskey,	30
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 09	Plaister,	5 00
Corn,	58	Feathers,	38
Rye,	80	Cloverseed,	$5a5 37

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, at Mont Alto Furnace, Mr. *Alexander Cobean*, (youngest son of Col. Alexander Cobean,) formerly of this town, in the 30th year of his age.

On Friday the 13th inst. Mrs. *Amy Morton*, widow of Mr. Jesse Morton, of Menallen township, aged about 68 years.

On the 5th inst. in the borough of Erie, Pa. Mrs. *Sarah B. Beaty*, in the 22d year of her age, wife of Mr. Wm. Beaty, and daughter of Mr. James M'Conkey, formerly of this borough.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of FREDERICK BAUGHER, deceased, are requested to make payment, on or before the *1st of March next*; and those having just claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to FREDERICK BAUGHER, one of the Executors, on or before said day, for liquidation.

ISAAC BAUGHER, }
FRED'K BAUGHER, } *Ex'rs.*

Abbotts-Town, Jan. 24. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY M'ILVAINE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY KNIGHT, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

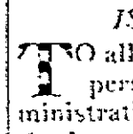
LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 25th day of February next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

280 ACRES,



with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shewn on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, }
DAVID DENWIDDIE, } *Adm'rs.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 24. ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of February next*, to wit:

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Shaer, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat, Administrator of the estate of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow, deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Administrator of the estate of Peter Moritz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart, Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1831. 4t

the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further and further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time, to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of nett annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than $25.000,000 Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain $18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted, to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the developement of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits — In no country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from $6,000.000 to a million.— The public morals, the grain-growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefitted by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure which I have proposed may be adopted, without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of the next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which *accrued* last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties *accruing* and *payable* within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the Public Revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System, demand of its friends an unconditional surrender?— Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on subjects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, & with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom no one can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by paternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

When Mr. CLAY took his seat—

Mr. HAYNE rose. He did not rise, he said, to enter at this time into the discussion of the question. Perhaps he should not, at any time, be disposed to follow the gentleman through the wide field which he had occupied. He certainly had no such intention now: he rose merely to make a motion, and should, in the fewest words possible, state the reasons which had induced him to do so.

The question presented by the resolution, Mr. HAYNE said, was not only one of deep interest to the whole country, but he was persuaded it was, by far, the most important that could command the attention of Congress during the present session. The period so long and so anxiously looked for and desired, had at length arrived. The public debt was paid, for so gentlemen on all sides had agreed to consider it, and the question necessarily arose, what adjustment of the tariff of duties was to be made in this new and most gratifying condition of our affairs. Upwards of 12,000,000 dollars per annum, nearly one half of the entire amount of the public debt, will (when the debt is paid,) cease to be a charge upon the country, and to this extent at least, the people have a right to expect an immediate reduction of their burdens. But what does the resolution now before us propose? That duties to the amount of only six or seven millions should be taken off, and that the reduction shall be exclusively confined to articles which do not enter into competition with similar articles produced at home; in other words, sir, that articles of universal consumption, and, in relation to which, every class of the people, and every portion of the country, contribute equally, should be relieved entirely from all taxation, while the high duties on the protected articles were to remain untouched. In a word, that the bands of that mammoth system of injustice and oppression, (he meant no offence, but he spoke as he felt,) were to remain unrelaxed—a system which was felt and acknowledged in one quarter of the country as a boon and a bounty, and in another as an insupportable burden—a system which (if in the language of the Senator from Kentucky,) if it had "scattered its rich fruits" over any portion of the land, had visited others with its consuming curses.

It could not be denied that the true question here presented was, whether the protecting system was to be wholly untouched, and to be rivetted upon the country beyond all hope of relief? And, in this aspect of the question, he must solemnly declare that he considered it as one involving the prosperity, he could say, pregnant with the future destinies of this country; for, however this system may have operated elsewhere, it was the deep and settled conviction of those whom he represented, that it had acted upon them as a blight and a pestilence, blasting the fairest fields on which the eye of man had ever rested.

The gentleman from Kentucky had intimated that *he* had hoped that his proposition might have presented a common ground on which all parties might have met. But how was it possible for gentlemen to suppose that we should meet on ground which involved no concession whatever to our views, but which proposed to maintain the protecting system in all its unmitigated rigor, thus aggravating, instead of diminishing, the inequality and injustice of which we so strongly and justly complained. The gentleman had, indeed, said that the propriety of some reduction might, perhaps, hereafter be considered; not now, however, when the debt was about to be paid, and the tariff re-adjusted and fixed on a permanent basis, but at some future and "more convenient season." But what hope is to be built on this declaration, when the gentleman, in the very same breath, tells us that no considerable or sudden reduction could ever take place. No, that would be destruction; and as to the gradual and moderate reduction recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, that would be even worse than the other—it would, said the gentleman, be a slow and sure poison, leading to inevitable destruction. It follows, then, clearly, that we are to have no reduction of the protecting duties whatever, either now, or at any future period. In this view of the question, he must repeat, he considered it the most awfully momentous subject that had ever been presented in the course of the history of this Government; and believing that it required the greatest deliberation, he wished the attention of the Senate to be seriously called to it, that it might be maturely considered, and wisely decided. In the presence of this august body, and before his God, he would repeat his deep conviction that the consequences to grow out of the adjustment of this great question involved the future destinies of this country; and in order that we should approach it with wary steps, and becoming caution, he would now move that the further consideration of the resolution should be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing, took up the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competion with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne proposed the following modification of the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "countries," and insert as follows: "be reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the *gradual reduction* of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately *equalized*, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

Mr. Hayne then addressed the Senate nearly four hours in support of his proposition in opposition to the original resolution; and in reply to Mr. Clay When he concluded,

Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

Mr. Clay was opposed to so distant a postponement. He wished an early decision of the question, that if the resolution was sustained by the Senate, it might go soon to the committee.

Mr. Forsyth thinking the present debate on the merits, premature, was in favor of deciding the question at once, as the merits of the proposition would come up again, if a bill was ordered, and the whole debate would probably be repeated if the resolution were now discussed.

Mr. Tyler concurred in this view and supported it at some length.

Mr. Dickerson thought as Mr. Hayne had gone so largely into the merits of the question, gentlemen on the other side should have an opportunity of replying to him before the resolution went to a committee, and another reason for the postponement was that he expected some important information on the subject from the New York Convention.

Mr. Wilkins supported the postponement, and Mr. Smith opposed it; when the question being taken, the motion for postponement prevailed, without a division.

January 18.

The Senate was yesterday engaged, during the greater part of its session, in Executive business. The Legislative matters were of inconsiderable importance.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. BOULDIN's resolutions were further discussed, after which the Census Bill was again taken up, and occupied the House till the hour of adjournment.

January 19.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions offered by Mr. SPRAGUE, of Maine, calling for information connected with the Boundary question, were adopted after a very short discussion, in which Mr. SPRAGUE, Mr. EWING, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GRUNDY, took part.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions offered by Mr. BOULDIN, on the subject of the Tariff, were again taken up, and Mr. STEWART concluded the observations he had commenced. After he had concluded, Mr. WICKLIFFE demanded the previous question, which was seconded. The question was then ordered to be taken on the previous question by ayes and noes, when it was decided by a vote of 96 to 93, that the main question—the reference of the resolutions—should not now be put. This decision removed the question from before the House for that day. After this decision, the House proceeded to the orders of the day; and in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the census bill.

The debate in the Senate on Mr. CLAY's resolution was continued yesterday by Mr. HAYNE, who addressed the Senate nearly four hours, in opposition to the protecting system and in reply to Mr. CLAY. We shall, of course, give Mr. H's speech as early as possible. The resolution, it will be seen, was postponed for further debate; and, as several members were observed taking notes, it is probable that the subject will be widely debated before the question on it is taken. The interest felt by the public in the discussion is, so far, unabated, as the crowd in the Chamber of the Senate yesterday abundantly proved. So great was the number, both of ladies and gentlemen, who attended to hear Mr. HAYNE, that all the space in the Chamber which could be occupied, was filled sometime before the Senate proceeded to business.

A debate of considerable interest & ability, on a kindred subject, took place also in the House of Representatives yesterday. *Nat. Intel. Jan.* 17.

Various Matters.

Seduction.—The case of Laughridge vs. Gibson, for the seduction of his wife, took place last week in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. N. P. and W. W. Fetterman, Esqrs. were counsel for the plaintiff, and R. Burke, Esq. for defendant. After examination of witnesses, and eloquent and ingenious arguments of the counsel, on both sides, the Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of $2,500 damages. It is said that the defendant is not worth more than from 12 to $1500.—*Pittsburg Mer.*

A woman and her child were frozen to death in Fayette county, (Pa) on Christmas night. The woman's name was Woodmancy—she had gone to a neighbor's house, distance about a mile from her own, to spend the Christmas, and started homeward about sundown; a snow storm coming up, she missed her way, and wandered through the woods. They were both found frozen to death on Monday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.

The Weather since our last, has undergone a great change. On Tuesday night a thaw commenced, and *this morning*, about 5 o'clock, Licking broke up, and came out with such force, that the ice came entirely across to our landing, where seven boats have been lying locked up in the ice this four weeks past, among them the Lady Washington, which was struck by the ice & sunk immediately; also, the New Jersey, which shared a similar fate. The ice in the Ohio gave way soon after, and at 8 o'clock afforded a grand spectacle, if the idea of the destruction which accompanied it could have been separated from it. While we write this, the flat boats under our window are being crushed to pieces in numbers, by the irresistible force with which the immense masses of ice are driven against them. The River has risen a number of feet, and is rising fast. We are apprehensive the danger has but commenced. The landing is thronged by thousands, viewing the interesting scene.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Since writing the above the Chesapeake has been sunk. There still remain at the landing, the Companion, the Senator, the Robert Fulton, and the Guyandotte; and there are numerous others, both above and below the landing, all of which are in more or less danger.

Thomas' Price Current.

LITCHFIELD, (Conn) Dec. 30.

An Unquiet Conscience.—During the last winter, a gentleman of this village received a letter from New York, in a disguised hand, and with a fictitious signature, covering the sum of *fifty dollars*, which the writer said had been wrongfully obtained from him some years since. The writer then said, that if the above should be acknowledged in a New York paper, he would in the course of the ensuing year remit a like amount. And last week, sure enough, another enclosure of *fifty dollars* came safely to hand. The gentleman who received the money cannot fix his mind upon any one who could have written the letter, nor in course of business has he ever missed any amount of money, or other property, equal to the amount enclosed.

MR. GIRARD.

For the last five years, Mr. Girard confined himself entirely to a vegetable diet, abstaining entirely from animal food, in consequence of a liability to Erysipelas. He has told our informant, that his own individual subsistence did not cost more than twenty-five cents a day. He never exhibited any concern about life, nor had he any fears of death. He used to say, that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to his wealth, than he did to his old shoes; but so fully was he impressed with the idea that active employment was one of the greatest duties of life, that he said about a month ago, to our informant, "when death comes for me, he will find me busy, unless I am asleep in bed." The remark, that he would plant a tree to day, if he thought he would die to-morrow, was made to our informant; to whom he also stated his age, as we have given it, (in his 82d year.) *Phil. paper.*

TURKEY—*Remarkable Tempest.*

[While some of our public journals are assuring their readers that there has been no storm on the Bosphorus, as previously stated, we have received the following very interesting description of it from a friend, who was first burnt out from Pera, and then exposed to its fury —*Lon Lit Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, dated October 31

About seven o'clock of the 5th October, as we were preparing for our daily excursion, we perceived a black cloud gathering over the neighboring hills, & heard the mutterings of distant thunder. We therefore postponed our walk, and watched the darkness that was rapidly overshadowing the Bosphorus — Suddenly we were surprised to see the water boiling up like a cauldron in a particular spot; and before our surmises were at an end, something similar to a large paving-stone fell into the sea, under our window, and was immediately followed by another. After gazing at this for a little time, we were startled by a volley of the same material against our windows, which in a few moments shattered them into a thousand pieces.

The work of destruction was fairly commenced; and to avoid the fragments of broken glass, I rushed into the landing-place. Here, however, matters were worse, instead of better: the roof had been beaten in, and huge masses of ice were rebounding from wall to wall. These immense balls continued falling for about ten minutes: they then became gradually smaller, and the elementary riot concluded by a common hail-shower. The stones were of sufficient weight to perforate the tiled roof like bullets, and left it as full of holes as a colander; so that the rain which followed came pouring into all the rooms as if through a sieve. We measured many of those hail-stones, and found them to be five or six inches in diameter. They were hard lumps of pure, solid ice: some were round, some angular, as if a number of small pieces were congealed together; while others seemed to be in layers, like the various coats of an onion.

The heat on the previous day had been most oppressive: the thermometer stood at 89, and during the storm it fell to 69. Commodore Porter, the ambassador from the United States, was going hence to Constantinople, in his caique, with presents to the Sultan, when he was overtaken by this terrible storm. He afterwards declared, that he had been in battles, earthquakes, and dangers, by sea and land, but had never been in such an awful situation before. To use his own powerful expression, "it seemed as if the canopy of heaven was congealed, and suddenly burst open, and descending in large masses of ice" The hand of one of his boatmen was crushed to pieces. Every one in the caique silently waited his doom; for they expected nothing less than death.

The cloud which carried this destruction passed over Pera and Constantinople, and shattered all the houses which the recent fires had spared.

From the Franklin Repository.

HYDROPHOBIA.

DIED, at Franklin Furnace, on the 28th Dec. of Hydrophobia, *Garrett Lucas*, Jr. in the 16th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

The deceased was bitten on the hand, by a rabid fox, on the 30th of October last; the animal was not known at that time to be mad, and no danger being apprehended, the wound was permitted to heal,—he suffered no inconvenience until the 26th ult. when symptoms of Hydrophobia made their appearance. Medical aid was called in on the 27th, until which time he and his relatives remained insensible of the nature of his disease, or the perilousness of his situation.—The disease having already made rapid advances, his case was pronounced hopeless by his physician. The symptoms continued to increase rapidly and steadily until about 12 o'clock, on the 28th ult. when his system sunk under the 'pressure of misery,' nearly two months after he received the wound. This is not the only case of Hydrophobia that has occurred in this country produced by the same cause, viz: a bite of a pet fox; and this is another melancholy proof that ought to be sufficient to convince individuals of the danger of attempting to domesticate these very vicious and entirely useless animals. It is to be hoped the public will profit by the very lamentable cases that have occurred, and make use of every precaution to prevent if possible the recurrence of that dreadful and uncontrolable malady that still remains almost complete master of medical skill.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Four days later intelligence from London has been brought by the packet ship Columbia, which left London on the 27th Nov. and Portsmouth on the 1st of Dec.

The political news is important.— Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal and that Don Miguel *had fled.*

RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Lyons, Nov 21, in a London paper, states dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and the workmen, equal to those at Bristol, England. Several thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent.

The Cholera in England—SUNDERLAND, Nov. 23.—From the commencement of the disease, Oct 26, there have been 324 cases—deaths 86

Mr. A. states that coffee was rising, and the holders were sanguine.

Orthographical Legislature.—In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, a petition was presented from *Peter Papethakes*, of Boston, Dyterer, stating "that on account of the length and unusual difficulty of spelling and pronouncing his said name, he is put to great trouble and inconvenience in the course of his lawful business."

The Paper Mill of Mr White, near Columbia, S. C. (the only one in the State,) has been destroyed by fire.

The Adams Sentinel.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

☞ We have received, through the politeness of Mr. Marshall, the Auditor General's Statement of the Banks of Pennsylvania—from which we extract so far as respects the Bank of Gettysburg:—

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, November 1, 1831.

DR.

To Capital	$125,618
Notes in circulation	143,730
Dividends unpaid	7,003 15
Due the commonwealth, tax	602 24
Due to other banks	2,068 62
Due to depositors	34,335 14
	$313,357 15

CR.

By bills discounted		$146,970 97
Bonds		18,804 02
Mortgages		1,870
Judgments, including costs paid		31,353 39
Stock—Gettysburg Water Company	$500	
Do. Gettysburg and Petersburg turnpike	222 05	
		722 05
Specie—Silver & cts.	33,532 20	
Gold	1,609 03	
		35.141 23
Notes and checks on other banks		23,659 15
Amount due from other banks		21,485 05
Real estate		30,729 58
Profit and loss		1,639 30
Expenses		932 41
		$313,357 15
Dividend declared May 8, 1831, on $125,318, at 3 per cent.		$3,759 54
Dividend declared Nov. 1, 1831, on 125,618, at 3 per cent.		3,768 54

Solar Microscope.

We are requested to state, that the contemplated interesting exhibition of this instrument was frustrated by the haziness of the atmosphere on Saturday last. It will take place on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, if fair—if not, upon the first fair Saturday thereafter, at the same hour.

☞ We recommend to our readers a careful perusal of the Speech delivered by Mr. CLAY in the Senate of the U. States on the 11th inst. which we have published to-day.—It is so clear and perspicuous, that no one can rise from its perusal, without edification as respects his political feelings and interests.—Such documents cannot but convince Americans of the talents and discernment of Mr. Clay. Would that his superior intellect and pure patriotism were appreciated as they should be!

Mr. HAYNE replied at great length to Mr. Clay. We have not yet seen his speech.—If it should not be too long-winded, we shall probably give its substance to our readers.

John Quincy Adams.—A letter writer to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette from Washington, says:—"The last phenomenon which has come to our knowledge, is the conversion of Mr. J. Q. Adams to the anti-tariff policy, if common rumor is to be credited. I have heard of speeches made by him in the committee on Manufactures, which, if accurately reported to me, bear out this rumor, and place him at once in attitude of hostility to the course of his own administration, and the opinions of those who have acted with and sustained him. But I cannot forbear from being a little sceptical on the subject, notwithstanding the apparently authentic source whence the information has emanated. There have been misconceptions, or there may be great exaggeration in the report of his expressions. A short time will be sufficient to disperse all doubts on the subject; for, from the present aspect of things, an opportunity must speedily offer itself for every member of both Houses to record his opinions either in speeches on the floor, or by his vote in the journals."

A large public meeting has been held in Philadelphia, on the subject of incorporating the York and Maryland Line Rail-road Company—at which their Senators and Representatives were instructed to oppose said charter strenuously, as being in opposition to the interests of Philadelphia and the State.

Mr. Van Buren.—The nomination of this gentleman as Minister to England, has been before the Senate of the U. States for some time. We learn, that, last week, a motion was made by a member opposed to the nomination, to lay the matter on the table. On this question, the Senate was equally divided—and Mr Calhoun, the Vice-President, gave the casting vote in favor of the motion—which lays Mr. Van Buren on the shelf for the present. This *rebellious* act of the Vice-President, we trow, banishes all hopes of compromise between the present Executive and himself—and adds fresh lustre to the prospects of Mr. Clay. So be it.

☞ In addition to the persons we mentioned last week, as having declined the honors intended them by the Harrisburg 8th of March Convention, we observe the following:

Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland,
J. B. Alexander, of — do.
Daniel Sheffer, of Adams,

Legislature.—Among the petitions presented in Senate on the 14th, was one by Mr. Smyser, for authority to the Canal Commissioners, to cause a further exploration to be made between the borough of York and Chambersburg, with a view of making a Rail-road.—Similar ones were presented in the House.

A memorial from the western part of this State, has been presented to the Legislature, praying for the removal of Judge Ross, of the Supreme Court, on account of mental and bodily infirmity.

Foreign.—Advices to the 2d Dec. have been received from France. Nothing of great importance had transpired since the date of the preceding arrival. The King of Spain is said to be very ill. The Bonaparte interest in France is said to be increasing very rapidly. The King of Holland has again refused the articles offered by the Allied Ministers. In Ireland there have been great outrages committed by what are termed the White-foot people, & some serious conflicts between them and the police, have been the result.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States during the year 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof, together with the quantities of similar articles imported from abroad, and their cost; and that he lay the same before Congress, accompanied by all the useful information he can collect, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, as also was a resolution of a similar nature, but more comprehensive, reported a few days ago by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon, the fine of $1,000, imposed on that gentleman during the existence of the Sedition Law. It was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Various other bills were reported and resolutions introduced. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and discussed the apportionment bill, until half past 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

January 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, on the subject of the paper currency to be issued by the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposite, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorised by any thing contained in the charter; and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed.

Mr. Benton supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Webster, Wilkins, Bibb, Chambers, and Smith; and further supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Miller, Kane, Marcy, and Tyler. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was *refused* as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—25.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have passed between the Treasury Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, shewing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day, including the act of the 19th of May, 1830.

The Senate, after a sitting of five hours, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, in the United States' Army. Mr. Bouldin's resolution relative to the Tariff, and Mr Davis' amendment thereto, was again taken up, and discussed by Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. A number of private bills were acted on. The Speaker presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pensylvania, praying a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions to said Committee.

"To enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new Banking Company, to take effect and go into operation after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, reserving one third of the Capital in said Bank for the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one third to be subscribed for by such of the stockholders in the present Bank, as may be citizens of the United States, as may desire so to invest their surplus capital:

That they also enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purpose of Banking Houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the Company:

Of prohibiting the location of any Branch in any State without the consent of the Legisla-

And also, of so forming the charter, that the Legislatures of the several states shall and may exercise the power, when they deem it expedient to do so, of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed, in any Branch of said Bank, within the jurisdiction of such state; and also to subject the corporation to be sued in the District or Circuit Court in any state, where they may have a Branch located.

From the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday, we infer that it will be late in the Session before the Tariff will come up for discussion in detail. The Committee on Manufactures declares that it cannot act without the information the House voted to call upon the Treasury Department for; and the Financial Committee, by asking for similar information, has in effect made the same declaration. It cannot be expected that, with all the industry which can be exerted, the reports required for the use of those Committees can be prepared at the Treasury in less than two months. Until the reports are received, and printed, the Committees cannot go seriously to work on their separate divisions of the Tariff; and, after getting under way, it will be necessarily some weeks before they can report generally upon the subject of its modification. We should say, then, that the main Debate can hardly be expected to be brought on before the month of April, though the merits of the question may be expected to be incidentally debated at every opportunity which offers of introducing them.

Under these circumstances, we suppose the discussion of the Bank Question will precede that of the Tariff; presuming that a bill concerning the Bank will be reported before the Tariff Bill or Bills can be.

It needs not the gift of far-seeing prophecy to predict that the present Session of Congress will not terminate before the month of June, it being reduced to a certainty in our mind that the Tariff will undergo a thorough examination, and modification, to a greater or less extent, at this Session.—*Nat. Int.*

A memorial was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.—The memorial is a paper of great interest at the present moment. It founds its prayer on an intimate knowledge of the institution, a high appreciation of its utility and value, and a deep sense of the ability with which it has been conducted. The memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

We do not hear, as yet, that any bill is in preparation by the Committee of either House of Congress, on the subject of the Bank.—We have no doubt, however, that such a bill will be reported at no distant day. We do not know, and indeed, we do not expect, that the Bank will be re-chartered in the exact terms of its present charter. There are doubtless some modifications which experience has suggested to the Bank itself, and others may be called for by public opinion, and not by the Bank. Of these latter, it appears to us probable that, in any new Charter, the Bank would be restrained from issuing checks from the Branches, as now practised, to supply the circulation with small notes: in which case, of course, some authority would be given to the government of the Bank to multiply notes of that description in sufficient number at the parent Bank, which, under the provisions of the present charter, would be utterly impracticable.

We think it quite possible, further, that the charter may be limited to a shorter term than that of the present charter, in order to keep it more under the control of Congress and the People, by bringing it under more frequent review. In that event, however, we presume that the term of the new Charter would not be of less extent than at least ten or twelve years.

In the Senate, also, a particular act of the Bank, namely, the issuing of notes in the shape of orders of the Branches on the mother Bank, was questioned and largely debated. The Senate refused, by a decided majority, to entertain a resolution, declaring this act of the Bank to be unauthorized by its charter. *Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON.

We find, in the Boston Courier, the following notice of a Legislative proceeding in Massachusetts.

In the House, on Saturday, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That Messrs. Buckingham, of Boston, Hobbs, of Weston, Mansfield, of Salem, Greene, of Boston, Stowell, of Peru, Burrage, of New Bedford, and Stone, of Templeton, with such as the Senate may join, be a Committee to consider the propriety of adopting suitable measures to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth day of George Washington, and to confer with any committee that may be appointed on the part of the city of Boston for the same purpose.—In the Senate, this order was read and concurred in, and Messrs. Hoar, of Middlesex, Burnell, of Nantucket, Austin, of Suffolk, Hastings, of Worcester, Wyles, of Hampden, and Brown, of Berkshire, were joined to the committee.

The Corporation of the city of New York, we observe, has also appointed a committee on this subject.

Voice of Indiana.—In the Senate of Indiana, a joint resolution in favor of *Internal Improvements*, a *Protecting Tariff*, and *re-chartering the Bank of the U. States*, has been read a third time, and passed by a vote of 22 to 7. A joint resolution has also been passed, inviting the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the U. States, to locate a branch in the State of Indiana.

STATE LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Jan 19.

The Senate has been principally engaged this week, with the details of two of the bills reported by the committee on the judiciary system, one thereof relating to Registers and Registers' Courts, the other relating to Orphans' Courts. The first was recommitted for the purpose of amendment, and has again been reported to the Senate.—The resolution of Mr. Livingston, for inquiry into the propriety of making sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, with the proposal of J. Carey and J. M. Porter to purchase the former work, and pay the State its cost, are now before committees. We do not anticipate a sale of any of the public works. It is said that a *bonus* of some hundreds of thousands of dollars would be given by individuals for the right of the State in the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road.

In the House, the main topic of discussion has been the incorporation of the York and Maryland line Rail road company. Yesterday it passed the third reading, and was transmitted to the Senate for concurrence. The following is the vote by which it passed:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayne, Beecher, Boyer, Buchanan, Burrowes, Cocklin, Coplan, Donnel, Dunlop, Findlay, Flickinger, Fox, Fuller, Gebhart, High, Huntzinger, Irvin, James, Johnston, Kauffman, Kerr, Lovett, M'Culloh, M'Kechan, M'Williams, Mackey, Marshall, Martin, Mathiot, Moorhead, Patterson, (Fay.) Patterson, (Wash.) Picking, Potteiger, Purviance, Rankin, Read, (Susq.) Roush, Shannon, Sharon, Spayd, Stewart, Strohm, Walker, Wanner, Waugh, Wayand, Whitehill, Laporte, *Speaker*—49.

Nays.—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Ashbridge, Ashmead, Beaver, Bertels, Boileau, Bratton, Broadhead, Brown, Campbell, Collar, Crawford, Davis, Felton, Galbraith, Goodman, Griffith, Gross, Hemphill, Heston, Hinckle, Hoover, Hopkins, Houston, Kelchner, Kerk, Kneppley, Lynn, Miller, Mitchell, Oliver, Peltz, Pennypacker, Platt, Porter, Power, Ramsey, Reid, (Arm.) Rhule, Shearer, Smith, Stokes, Tomlinson, Valentine, Vansant, Wallace, Weida—47. *Chronicle.*

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 19.

The damage done on the Conococheague by the recent breaking up of the ice, we understand, has been greater than was at first supposed. It is said that, with the exception of the dam at Mr. S. J. Downey's Saw Mill, Price's Fording, every mill dam between the Potomac and the Pennsylvania line, has been either swept away or materially injured.

We understand that two trunks were cut from the boot of the Western stage, on Tuesday night last, between Clear Spring and Licking creek. One of the trunks contained about $1100, six hundred of which was in $100 United States notes, the balance principally in $50 notes on the same bank. The gentleman who lost the money is an inhabitant of Arkansas.—*Torch Light.*

The *Cholera* is certainly in England, and appears to be extending itself from Sunderland. There is every reason to believe that this scourge will visit us also. Being superadded to the other present ills of England, it has rendered the state of things exceedingly distressing in that country.

The report of the Director of the Mint states, that the coinage effected within the past year amounts to $3 923,473 60; comprising $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver, and $33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz: 140,594 Half Eagles; 4,520 Quarter Eagles; 5,873,660 Half Dollars, 398,000 Quarter Dollars, 771,350 Dimes; 1,242,700 Half Dimes; 3,359,260 Cents; and 2,200 Half Cents. Of the gold coin, $26,000 worth was received from Virginia; $294,000 from North Carolina; $22,000 from South Carolina; and $176,000 from Georgia. About $1,000 worth was also received from Alabama, and the like amount from Tennessee—an amount in the two latter cases, as the report states, "meriting little regard, except as indicating the progressive developement of the gold region." The profit of the copper coinage, for the last year, will exceed $10,000. The whole expense of the mint, for the past year, will in consequence not amount to more than $28,000.

The Baltimore Rail Road—The Gazette of the 13th inst. had the following pleasing paragraph:

"It will be gratifying to the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and more especially to the stockholders of the company, to learn, that the receipts for travelling and transportation have been continually and rapidly increasing, since the opening of the communication with Frederick—the average of the daily receipts now exceeds three hundred and fifty dollars, although only about twenty-two burthen cars pass daily in each direction—additions to the number are making every week, and we are assured that, by Monday week, forty cars for the transportation of produce, merchandize and other articles, will be regularly passing every day in each direction between Baltimore and Frederick.

The *Frederick Herald* of the 14th says, that within eleven days, 3,997 bbls. of flour, with a large amount of miscellaneous articles, (which it mentions,) had left the depot in that city, on the rail road. The saving on the cost of every barrel of flour sent to Baltimore is 50 cents—so that, in these 11 days, there was a clear gain of 2,000 dollars to the farmers, on flour alone. The editor suggests that 2,000 barrels of flour, in addition, would have been forwarded, if cars could have been procured: but of these there will be no deficiency hereafter, many new ones having just been put upon the road, for the transportation of passengers and goods.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Whiskey,	30
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 09	Plaister,	5 00
Corn,	58	Feathers,	38
Rye,	80	Cloverseed,	$5 5 37

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, at Mont Alto Furnace, Mr. *Alexander Cobean*, (youngest son of Col. Alexander Cobean,) formerly of this town, in the 30th year of his age.

On Friday the 13th inst. Mrs. *Amy Morton*, widow of Mr. Jesse Morton, of Menallen township, aged about 68 years.

On the 5th inst. in the borough of Erie, Pa. Mrs. *Sarah B Beaty*, in the 23d year of her age, wife of Mr. Wm. Beaty, and daughter of Mr. James M'Conkey, formerly of this borough.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of FREDERICK BAUGHER, deceased, are requested to make payment, on or before the *1st of March next*; and those having just claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to FREDERICK BAUGHER, one of the Executors, on or before said day, for liquidation.

ISAAC BAUGHER, } *Ex'rs.*
FRED'K BAUGHER, }

Abbotts-Town, Jan. 24. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY M'ILVAINE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY KNIGHT, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

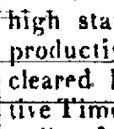
LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 25th day of February next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

260 ACRES,



with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shewn on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } *Adm'rs.*
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 24. ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of February next*, to wit:

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Shaffer, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat, Administrator of the estate of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Wilhor, Executor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow, deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Administrator of the estate of Peter Moritz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart, Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1831. 4t

The Adams Sentinel.

POETRY.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Group after group are gathering—such as prest
Once by their Saviour's arms, & gently laid
Their cherub heads upon his shielding breast,
Though sterner souls the fond approach forbade;—
Group after group glide on with noiseless tread,
And round Jehovah's sacred altar meet,
Where holy thoughts in infant hearts are bred,
And holy words their ruby lips repeat,—
Oft with a chastened glance, in modulation sweet.

Yet some there are, upon whose childish brows
Wan poverty hath done the work of care;
Look up, ye sad ones! 'tis your Father's house
Beneath whose consecrated dome you are;
More gorgeous robes ye see, and trappings rare,
And watch the gaudier forms that gaily move,
And deem, perchance, mistaken as you are,
The "coat of many colors" proves His love,
Whose sign is in the heart, and whose reward above.

And ye blest laborers in this humble sphere,
To deeds of saint-like charity inclined,
Who from your cells of meditation dear
Come forth to guide the weak, untutored mind,—
Yet ask no payment, save one smile refined
Of grateful love—one tear of contrite pain!
Meekly ye forfeit to your mission kind
The rest of earthly Sabbaths.—Be your gain
A Sabbath without end, 'mid yon celestial plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winter Comforts.—Winter is much dreaded before it arrives, yet when it comes it brings many enjoyments. It gives a new impulse to the social feelings: for the very cold that freezes a man's fingers, will give a kindly thaw to his feelings. The little family-circle is never so closely united and so happy in itself, as in a winter evening, especially when the storm is beating upon the windows; and he ought to be a happy man who listens while one of his children reads, and watches his eyes sparkling when he reads of an act of magnanimity, or his lip curl in scorn at baseness and ingratitude.

Friendship.—Friendship is the most soothing balm the human heart can experience. When oppressed by sickness and cares, we sink exhausted and languid on the couch of anguish, how renovating is the voice of friendship; and how consoling to the heart, to know and to feel that its cares and anxieties are participated by a fellow creature; and to know that there is a being whose vigilance would shield us from impending evil, even at the risk of life, fame, and fortune.

General Washington's birth day.—The 22d of February next, is the anniversary of the Father of his country—the centennial anniversary. Such a day should be celebrated by all parties, in a more than ordinary manner—it should be as it were a jubilee. We have space to day only to throw out the hint, that our citizens may be timely aware of the fact, and that they may think of what is proper for the occasion.

A blacksmith in Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom, "I shall never sue any body for slander: I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in the court-house in a year."

A Touch of the Sublime.—A learned young lady being asked at a tea table if she used sugar, replied, "I have a diabolical invincible repugnance to sugar, for, according to my insensible cogitations upon the subject, the flavosity of the sugar nullifies the flavosity of the tea, and renders it vastly obnoxious."

Unparalleled Feat!!—Bell's Life in London contains the particulars of the greatest equestrian performance on record. It is the narrative of Mr. OSBALDESTON's match to ride 200 miles in 10 consecutive hours—which he actually did in less than 9 hours. The number of horses used was 29. The average occupied in the changes was upwards of a minute, making the pace about 25 miles an hour.

Junction between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, through France.—The French Ministry have nominated a committee to examine a project of law relative to the opening & establishment of a canal to join the ocean and the Mediterranean, by continuing the Canal Royal du Midi from Toulouse to Bayonne.

The following account of a curious battle is from the latest number of Mr. Skinner's Baltimore Sporting Magazine:—

SNAKE FIGHT.

The late Major T. of the army, a gallant officer, who was severely wounded at the sortie of Fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effect of his wound, while a representative from his native state in Congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed, between a black and a rattle snake.

He was riding on horseback, when he observed the snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him. They were moving round in a circle, and apparently following each other. A gentleman who was with the major, and who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was the prelude to a fight, and worthy the loss of a little time to witness. They accordingly stopped their horses, and watched the snakes. The cautious manœuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until, when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike. The rattle snake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessening the distance at each round, when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake suddenly darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected, and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length, the rattle snake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattle snake at the back of the head and held him there. After a short interval, the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the grip with his mouth from the rattle snake's head, and moved away.

On examination, the rattle snake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed.—The black snake is a constrictor, and usually destoys its prey by enfolding and crushing it.

Extraordinary decrease in the consumption of Spirituous Liquors.—Up to 1829, there was a progressive increase in the consumption of spirits in Ireland. In 1830, there was a decrease of home-made spirits alone of 210,903 gallons; and in the first half of 1831 a decrease of 721,564 gallons; while in Scotland, during the same time, the decrease was 513,687 gallons. In the Langan district, comprehending Belfast and its vicinity, there has been for the last year a decrease of 84,808 gallons; being nearly one-third of the whole consumption.—*Belfast News Letter.*

Daring Murder.—On the night of Friday the 9th inst. a man by the name of Johnson, in the town of old Franklin, Howard County, was shot while asleep in bed with his wife and child. In the dead hour of the night his wife was awakened, and found her husband struggling in the agonies of death, and the bed clothes on fire. The shot was discharged through a window of a room in which they slept. Much excitement prevailed in the town and vicinity, but we have not heard that any clue has yet been found by which to trace the murderer. The wife and child were not injured. *St. Louis Times.*

The Raleigh Register of Friday last gives us the particulars of the great fire which occurred in that city on Saturday morning the 7th instant. The number of buildings destroyed, including out-houses, was about sixty, and the aggregate amount of loss by the fire is computed at from eighty to a hundred thousand dollars. The people of Fayetteville (the nearest town of any size) promptly forwarded 875 dollars, the proceeds of a collection for the relief of the Sufferers at Raleigh; upon which the Register aptly remarks as follows:

"This is indeed most creditable to the philanthropy of that place, when their own destitute situation is borne in mind. The promptitude displayed by the people of Fayetteville, in their endeavors to alleviate the distress of others, is the surest evidence that the generous bounty showered upon them, was worthily bestowed, and is gratefully remembered."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The President [of the United States,] has occasionally suffered much from the wound in his arm. Recently, the ball which fractured the bone, and remained in the muscle, has produced great irritation, and affected sympathetically the muscles of his shoulder and back. Day before yesterday, he had the bullet extracted, and it gave him immediate relief. Dr. Harris, an eminent Surgeon of Philadelphia, happened casually in the city, and the President availed himself of the skill of this gentleman, to get rid of his troublesome enemy. *Globe.*

The London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 22d contains an O. P. Q. letter, dated Paris, Nov. 19th, of which the following is an extract:

"I am obliged to state that the Napoleon party in France is most *formidable.* Louis Philippe and his ministers are a vast deal more afraid of the Duke of Reichstadt than they are of the Duke of Bourdeaux. Austria has refused to avow what her intentions are with regard to the son of Napoleon. There are sixty-nine Napoleonists in the Chamber of Deputies."

Law Case.—The case, with which the York Court had been occupied for ten days previously, between the Trustees of the German Reformed Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Mr. Ebaugh, in the matter of the Library, was decided on Sunday morning week by a verdict in favor of the Seminary. We hear, however, that there was a motion for a new trial—which was granted by the Court.

FOR SALE,

In the Borough of Gettysburg,

That two-story Brick Dwelling-house,

A few doors west of Mr. Forry's Inn, recently occupied by Dr. Smyser. The payments, if desired, will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant.

Jan. 17. tf

German Language.

J. HAESBAERT,

Student of the Theological Seminary,

(A NATIVE GERMAN,)

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of Gettysburg, that he will give Lessons in the German Language to all who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted therewith. He may be found at Mrs. Bausemer's, in Baltimore street, where he will make known the terms and place of instruction.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 4t

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Mercantile business, under the Firm of

DICKEY & HIMES,

and have purchased from Mr. D. COMFORT his entire Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

on such terms as will enable them to sell at the lowest possible rate.

They will continue their business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort, and formerly by Mr. Arnold. They respectfully invite the Public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHARLES HIMES.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 3t

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Goods.

THIS DAY,

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that we the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams-county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the creditors of ISAAC PEARSON, Jr. late of Huntington township, dec'd; and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on *Saturday the 4th of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons concerned will please exhibit their claims.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES M'COSH,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Jan. 10. 4t

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March next*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 17. tc

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $25,000,

ONE of 10,000,

1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,440,

AND NO LESS THAN

FORTY OF $1,000!

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 28th of Jan.

60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	51	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	5,000	102	40
1	4,440	102	30
40	1,000	1479	20
40	500	11475	10
51	200		

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 17. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 1,

54 27 50 5 4 2 41 36 21

20—11—26—A Prize of

$1,000,

IN CLASS 24,

Sold to a Gentleman of Gettysburg.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 4th day of February next,* on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Arthur O'Neal, John Smith, and others, containing 2 ACRES—on which are erected a

one-story Log House and Stable, &c.—ALSO,

A LOT,

adjoining the above property, containing 1¾ ACRES. To be sold as the Estate of BARNEY REILY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will given, and terms made known by

EDWARD REILY, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 4th of February next,* at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

116 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather boarded

Dwelling-house, & Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan 10. ts

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

231 ACRES

of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House, a Stone Smoke House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to Alexander Majors, near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

Jan. 3. 5t

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the 23*d day of January inst.*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 24th day of January inst.* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl.	amt. of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
W.M. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
THOS. EHREHART, }
JACOB COVER, } *Comm'rs.*
JNO. L. GUBERNATOR, }

Jan. 3. tm

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of JOHN MILLER, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 25th day of January next.*

G. WELSH, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 26, 1831. td

PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."